



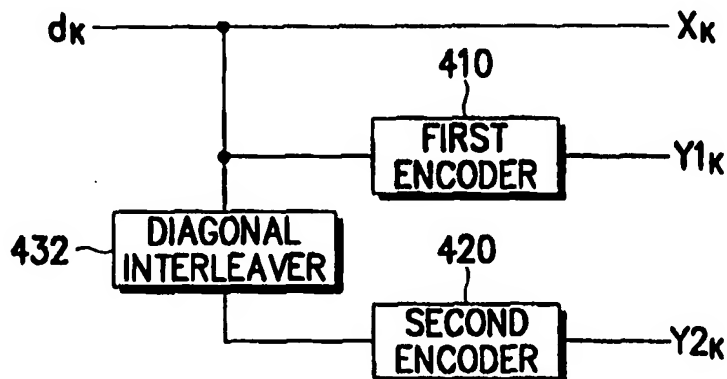
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(54) Title: ADAPTIVE CHANNEL ENCODING METHOD AND DEVICE

(57) Abstract

There is provided a channel encoder having convolutional encoders concatenated in parallel or in series. The channel encoder includes a first encoder for encoding input information bits, an interleaver having a memory and an index generator, for modifying the order of the information bits in a predetermined method, a second encoder for encoding the output of the interleaver, first and second terminating devices for terminating frames of input and output information bits of the first and second encoders, a tail bit generator for storing tails bits used in frame termination, and a controller and a switch for controlling the above procedure.



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ADAPTIVE CHANNEL ENCODING METHOD AND DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to adaptive channel encoding methods
5 and devices for communications systems, and in particular, to adaptive
channel encoding methods and devices for use in transmission of voice and
data.

2. Description of the Related Art

A turbo encoder, constituted in a parallel or serial structure, generates
10 parity symbols from an input N-information bit frame with two simple
component (or constituent) encoders. It uses a recursive systematic
convolutional (RSC) code as a component (or constituent) code.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a conventional parallel turbo encoder,
disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,446,747 by Berrou. In the turbo encoder of
15 FIG. 1, an interleaver 12 is interposed between first and second component
encoders 11 and 13. The interleaver 12 has a size equivalent to the frame
length N of the input information bits, and modifies the sequence of
information bits received in the second component encoder 13 to reduce
correlation between information bits. FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a
20 conventional serial turbo encoder also having the interleaver 12 connected
between the first and second component encoders 11 and 13.

The above turbo encoders produce a turbo code for use in space
communications. Though a constraint length K in the component encoders
11 and 13 is shorter than that of a conventional convolutional code (i.e.,
25 K=9), the interleaver 12 uses a very large memory, resulting in a very long

delay at decoding.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a turbo decoder for decoding the output of the parallel turbo encoder shown in FIG. 1, also disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,446,747 by Berrou. FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a turbo decoder for decoding the output of the serial turbo encoder shown in FIG. 2, proposed by Benedetto in an article of IEEE Electronics Letters, Vol. 32, No. 13, June 1996.

The parallel turbo decoder of FIG. 3 advantageously enhances performance characteristics in terms of bit error rate (BER) by repeatedly decoding input data in frame units, using an iterative decoding algorithm. An interleaver 323 contributes to an increase in an error correction capability by distributing burst error patterns which were not corrected by a first decoder 319, prior to correction of the burst error patterns in a second decoder 327.

The iterative decoding refers to repeated decoding of symbols which were decoded in a specific procedure, using resulting extrinsic information, to achieve excellent decoding performance. Iterative decoding algorithms are SOVA (Soft-Output Viterbi Algorithm: see Proceedings of IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference, pp. 941-944, May 1993) and MAP (Maximum A Posteriori Probability: see IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, pp. 429-445, Vol. 42, No. 2, March 1996). SOVA is a modification of a Viterbi algorithm which produces a soft decision output and can minimize codeword error rate. On the other hand, MAP can minimize symbol error rate.

In the decoder of FIG. 3, outputs y_{1k} and y_{2k} of a depuncturer 313 are y_k and zero, respectively, when a parity symbol y_k is received from the first component encoder 11 of FIG. 1, whereas they are zero and y_k , respectively, when the parity symbol y_k is received from the second component encoder 13 of FIG. 1. Z_{k+1} is a soft decision symbol used as extrinsic information in an iterative decoding algorithm and an input for decoding in a next stage.

A final intended symbol is obtained by subjecting Z_{k+1} to hard decision. The performance of the turbo code depends on interleaver size, interleaver structure, and the number of iterative decodings.

As shown in FIG. 1, the turbo encoder includes the interleaver 12. The interleaver 12 causes turbo encoding/decoding to be implemented in frame units. Thus, the complexity of turbo code is proportional to the product of frame size of a memory necessary for first and second iterative decoders 319 and 327 shown in FIG. 3 and the state number of component codes for the first and second component encoders 11 and 13. The turbo code cannot find its application in voice and data transmission due to use of very large frames. Increasing the state number of the component codes for the turbo encoder in order to achieve better performance leads to increased complexity of the first and second component encoders 11 and 13.

With a burst error in the decoder as shown in FIG. 3, the output of the first iterative decoder 319 has a correlation, which impedes reliable decoding in the second iterative decoder 327 in the next decoding stage. Hence, errors are incurred in a whole block and cannot be corrected in a next iterative decoding stage. In this context, there is an ever increasing need for an interleaver and a deinterleaver which can distribute burst errors in a single frame of a code subject to iterative decoding without correlation.

Due to the advantage of low correlation, a random interleaver increases the performance of the turbo code. With small frame size, however, the random interleaver has limitations in its effectiveness for distributing burst errors without correlation and requires a look-up table. Hence, voice transmission or low-rate data transmission require small frame size and a small number of component code states to minimize delay time. Voice transmission or low-rate data transmission further need a structured interleaver. In short, the conventional turbo code is not viable in the voice and data transmission because of the unacceptability of the constraint length of the component codes and the large interleaver. Nevertheless, efforts are increasingly expended on realization of an encoder and a decoder for a

communications system, taking the advantages of the conventional turbo code into account.

Therefore, a need exists for a turbo encoder having a performance equal to or higher than that of a convolutional encoder in a conventional communications system. A further need exists for an interleaver having
5 excellent performance with small component code states and minimized delay time. Though the performance of the interleaver 12 of FIG. 1 or 2 for use in a turbo encoder is generally proportional to the interleaver size, the frame size of the turbo code is limited. In this case, it is preferable to use
10 an interleaver that maximizes a minimum hamming distance of the turbo code in terms of a block code. A structured interleaver can be employed for small frames.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide turbo
15 encoding method and device, which can encode voice and low transmission rate-data in a communications system.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a parallel or serial turbo encoding method and device, in which a diagonal interleaver is used to interleave input data regardless of frame size in a communications
20 system.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a parallel or serial turbo encoding method and device, in which a circular shifting interleaver is used to interleave input data regardless of frame size in a communications system.

25 Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method and device for transmitting tail bits and parity bits generated from the tail bits on a channel in a device for encoding voice and data signals to a turbo code.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method and device for adjusting a data transmission rate by puncturing data and parity information in a device for encoding voice and data signals to a turbo code.

To achieve the above objects, there is provided a turbo encoder. The
5 turbo encoder includes a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits, and a diagonal interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component encoders and having a table for storing column and row information corresponding to a variable frame size, for determining column and row information corresponding to the frame size of the input information
10 bits and diagonally interleaving the information bits.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a turbo encoder. The turbo encoder includes a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits, and a circular shifting interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component encoders and
15 having a table for storing hop and step information corresponding to a variable frame size, for determining hop and step information corresponding to the frame size of the input information bits and performing a circular shifting interleaving on the information bits.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, there is
20 provided a turbo encoder. The turbo encoder includes a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits, an interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component encoders, for interleaving the information bits according to a frame size, and as many tail bit generators as the component encoders, for blocking information bits from
25 being input to the component encoders for terminating a frame, analysing the values of memory devices in the component encoders, and generating tail bits to terminate the frame of the input data.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a turbo encoder. In the turbo encoder, a plurality of component
30 encoders encode input information bits. An interleaver is connected to an

input port of one of the component encoders, for interleaving the information bits according to a frame size. As many tail bit generators as the component encoders block information bits from being input to the component encoders for terminating a frame, analyze the values of the memory devices in the component encoders, and generate tail bits to terminate the frame of the input data. A first puncturer punctures the input information bits at a predetermined rate. A second puncturer punctures the outputs of the component encoders at a predetermined rate to adjust a transmission rate of the encoded data.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a conventional parallel concatenated recursive systematic encoder;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a conventional serial concatenated recursive systematic encoder;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a conventional parallel concatenated recursive systematic decoder;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a conventional serial concatenated recursive systematic decoder;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a concatenated recursive systematic encoder according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a concatenated recursive systematic encoder according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a diagonal interleaver in the turbo encoder according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing a first diagonal interleaving operation in the diagonal interleaver of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a circular shifting interleaver in the turbo encoder according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart showing a first circular shifting interleaving operation in the circular shifting interleaver of FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a flowchart showing a second circular shifting interleaving operation in the interleave shown in FIG. 7;

FIG. 12 is a graph showing characteristics of a turbo encoder relying on random and block interleavings versus those of the turbo encoder relying on circular shifting interleaving according to the second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 13 is a block diagram of a turbo encoder according to the embodiments of the present invention, referred to for describing tail bit generation and puncturing.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

For clarity of description, the embodiments of the present invention are described with reference to a parallel concatenated recursive turbo encoder, other configurations are contemplated such as a serial recursive turbo encoder. FIGS. 5 and 6 are block diagrams of turbo encoders according to the embodiments of the present invention. Encoders 410 and 420 are component encoders for encoding an input information bit d_k to a parity symbol Y_k similar to the component encoders of FIGS. 1 and 2. An diagonal interleaver 432 and a circular shifting interleaver 434 are a feature of the present invention and will be called an interleaver 430 unless a specific one is referred to.

Referring to FIGS. 5 and 6, information bits d_k are simultaneously fed to the first component encoder 410 and the interleaver 430. The interleaver 430 modifies the order in which the information bits are arranged and, preferably, maximizes a minimum Hamming distance of an encoded output sequence (X_k, Y_k) corresponding to the information bits d_k . A data frame input to the channel encoder is variable in length because a CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) bit and other control bits are added to data. To forcibly fix the data frame length, dummy bits should be added depending on the difference between frame size and interleaver size. But, since these dummy bits have nothing to do with improvement of system performance, it is

desirable to reduce them. Thus, the interleaver 430 provides excellent performance and reliable operation regardless of a variation in frame size-associated parameters.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the diagonal interleaver 432 and the
5 circular shifting interleaver 434 shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, respectively. Both the diagonal and circular shifting interleavers 432 and 434 analyse their corresponding variable frame sizes upon receipt of information bits and perform an optimum interleaving on the input information bits by interleaver related parameters received from a system controller according to the frame
10 size analysis results. The diagonal interleaver 432 and the circular shifting interleaver 434 are combined into one in description of the embodiments of the present invention, however, a turbo encoder may specifically employ either diagonal interleaving or circular shifting interleaving, separately. Hereinbelow, the diagonal interleaver 432 and the circular shifting
15 interleaver 434 are referred to as the interleaver 430.

Referring to FIG. 7, a register 511 stores a frame size signal and an interleaver type signal received from a system controller (not shown). A diagonal interleaving table 513 stores the numbers M and N of columns and rows in a matrix allowing optimum diagonal interleaving characteristics with
20 respect to frame size during diagonal interleaving. That is, it stores measured MxN values which enable optimum diagonal interleaving of information bits with a variable frame size. The diagonal interleaving table 513 outputs an MxN value corresponding to the frame size signal received from the register 511. A diagonal interleaving controller 517 receives the
25 MxN value from the diagonal interleaving table 513 and generates a read address for interleaving the information bits in a designated interleaving method.

A circular shifting interleaving table 515 stores hop parameters P and step parameters STEP allowing optimum circular shifting interleaving
30 characteristics with respect to the frame size of the information bits in the case of circular shift interleaving. The hop parameters P and the step

parameters STEP are empirically measured. The circular shifting interleaving table 513 outputs parameters P and STEP corresponding to the frame size signal received from the register 511. A circular shifting interleaving controller 519 receives the parameters P and STEP from the
5 circular shifting interleaving table 515 and generates a read address for interleaving the information bits in a designated circular shifting interleaving method. A multiplexer 521 receives the read addresses from the diagonal interleaving controller 517 and the circular shifting interleaving controller 519 and selects one of them in accordance with the interleaver type signal
10 received from the register 511. A memory 523 receives the information bits sequentially and outputs the information bits stored at the read address received from the multiplexer 521 in an interleaved order. The memory 523 is designed to be large enough to accommodate information bits with a maximum variable frame size.

15 For a structure with only the diagonal interleaver 432 in FIG. 7, the register 511, the diagonal interleaving table 513, the diagonal interleaving controller 517, and the memory 523 are included. On the other hand, for a structure with only the circular shifting interleaver 434 in FIG. 7, the register 511, the circular shifting interleaving table 515, the circular shifting
20 interleaving controller 519, and the memory 523 are included. Both the cases do not need the multiplexer 521 and the interleaver type signal if only one type of interleaving is employed.

The diagonal interleaving table 513 and the circular shifting interleaving table 515 may be composed of a memory like a ROM or a
25 RAM, or logical devices in combination. The diagonal interleaving controller 517 and the circular shifting interleaving controller 519 can be realized, using logical devices in combination or a digital signal processor.

FIGS. 8 and 9 are flowcharts of exemplary diagonal interleavings, and FIGS. 10 and 11 are flowcharts of exemplary circular shifting interleavings.
30 An interleaver which shall be described below, by way of example, has an input buffer.

Referring to the structure of the interleaver 430 shown in FIG. 7, first to third diagonal interleaving operations will be described hereinbelow.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart of the first diagonal interleaving operation. In FIG. 8, the first diagonal interleaving includes a process of reordering an input bit sequence in an MxN matrix. For the first diagonal interleaving, upon receipt of information bits d_k , the information bits are stored at addresses $old_addr[k]$ for sequentially storing the information bits in the memory 523 (FIG. 7) and the data frame size k is determined, in step 611. Then, the column and row parameters MxN of the data frame for diagonal interleaving is determined in step 613. That is, to implement diagonal interleaving, the MxN value is designated from the diagonal interleaving table on the basis of the input frame data size k . A plurality of MxN values may be stored in a look-up table to be selected according to the input frame size k . Alternatively, an optimum MxN may be calculated according to the input frame size k . In step 615, it is determined whether the greatest common divisor (GCD) of M and N is 1. When the GCD of M and N is 1, first diagonal interleaving addresses are operated as follows, in step 617.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for } (k = 0; k < M * N - 1; k++) \\ & \quad new_addr[k] = (M - 1 - (k \bmod N)) * N + (k \bmod N) \dots \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

Following the designation of the addresses in an output buffer as in equation (1), the input information bits stored in the input buffer are interleaved and stored in the output buffer.

If the GCD of M and N is not 1, that is, $[GCD(M, N) \neq 1]$ in step 615, it is determined that the interleaving fails in step 619 and the procedure is terminated.

In the first diagonal interleaving, assuming that a data sequence with $M = 6$ and $N = 5$ stored in $old_addr[k]$ is {0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29}, a first diagonal interleaver output sequence stored in $new_addr[k]$ of the output buffer is {25

21 17 13 9 0 26 22 18 14 5 1 27 23 19 10 6 2 28 24 15 11 7 3 29 20 16 12 8 4}.

The input data and the first diagonal interleaver output are tabulated in MxN matrixes as follows.

5 [Table 1]

input sequence (M = 6, N = 5)						interleaved sequence (M = 6, N = 5)				
	0	1	2	3	4	25	21	17	13	9
	5	6	7	8	9	0	26	22	18	14
	10	11	12	13	14	5	1	27	23	19
10	15	16	17	18	19	10	6	2	28	24
	20	21	22	23	24	15	11	7	3	29
	25	26	27	28	29	20	16	12	8	4

15 However, the above first diagonal interleaving is viable only when the GCD of M and N is 1. When the GCD (M, N) \neq 1, for example, M = 6 and N = 6, the first diagonal interleaving is impossible and the same data is overwritten as shown in table 2.

[Table 2]

input sequence (M = 6, N = 6)						interleaved sequence (M = 6, N = 6)						
20	0	1	2	3	4	5	30	25	20	15	10	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	30	25	20	15	10	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	30	25	20	15	10	5
	18	19	20	21	22	23	30	25	20	15	10	5
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	20	15	10	5
	30	31	32	33	34	35	30	25	20	15	10	5

25 Second and third diagonal interleavings include a process for permuting an input information bit sequence expressed in an MxN matrix and enable input data to be interleaved regardless of the GCD (M, N) =

1 or $\neq 1$.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart of the second diagonal interleaving operation. Referring to FIG. 9, the second diagonal interleaving reorders input bits in an $M \times N$ matrix and is applicable to both of cases where the GCD (M , N) = 1 and where the GCD (M , N) $\neq 1$. In the second diagonal interleaving, upon input of the information bits d_k , the information input bits are stored in addresses $old_addr[k]$ and the frame size k is determined, in step 631. A column and row parameter ($M \times N$) for diagonal interleaving is determined in step 633. In step 635, second diagonal interleaving addresses are operated by

for ($j = 0; j < M; j++$)
 for ($i = 0; i < N; i++$)
 new $addr[i + j + N] = i + (M - 1 - (i + j) \bmod M) * N \dots$

(2)

where i and j increment frame location.

Following the designation of the addresses of the output buffer as in equation (2), the information bits stored in the input buffer are interleaved and stored in the output buffer.

The second diagonal interleaved output corresponding to an input sequence with $M = 6$, $N = 5$, and the GCD (M , N) = 1 is shown in table 3.

[Table 3]

input sequence ($M = 6, N = 5$)					interleaved sequence ($M = 6, N = 5$)				
0	1	2	3	4	25	21	17	13	9
5	6	7	8	9	20	16	12	8	4
10	11	12	13	14	15	11	7	3	29
15	16	17	18	19	10	6	2	28	24
20	21	22	23	24	5	1	27	23	19
25	26	27	28	29	0	26	22	18	14

In addition, an input sequence with $M = 6$, $N = 6$, and the GCD $(M, N) \neq 1$ is interleaved as shown in

[Table 4]

	input sequence ($M = 6, N = 6$)						interleaved sequence ($M = 6, N = 6$)					
5	0	1	2	3	4	5	30	25	20	15	10	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	24	29	14	9	4	35
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	8	3	34	29
	18	19	20	21	22	23	12	7	2	33	28	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	6	1	32	27	22	17
10	30	31	32	33	34	35	0	31	26	21	16	11

In the third diagonal interleaving, the diagonal interleaving controller 517 can be implemented by

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for (j = 0; j < M; j++)
  for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
15      new_addr [i + j + N] = i + ((i + j) mod M) * N . . . . . (3)

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An input sequence is stored at addresses of a mapped memory and then sequentially read by columns or rows by the diagonal interleaver 432. Otherwise, the input sequence is sequentially stored in the memory by columns or rows and read from an address bit by bit by the diagonal interleaver 432.

Deinterleaving is implemented in an order reverse to that of interleaving input data.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart of a first circular interleaving implemented by the circular shifting interleaver 434. The first circular shifting interleaving operation is a data reordering procedure in a predetermined interval,

considering an input sequence as a circle. The first circular shifting interleaving operation can interleave an input sequence regardless of its length.

Referring to FIG. 10, input information bits d_k are stored at addresses
 5 old_addr [k] of an input buffer, and frame size is determined in step 711. Parameters P and STEP are determined in step 713. Here, P is a hop interval parameter determining the performance of a circular shifting interleaver and thus empirically obtained to achieve an optimum effect. In addition, STEP is a parameter for shifting data from a location hopped by
 10 P to the left or right and has an integer value. Then, it is determined whether the GCD of P and SIZE is 1 in step 715. When the GCD (P, SIZE) = 1, first circular shifting interleaving addresses are computed, in step 717, by

for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i + +)
 15 *new addr[i] = (p * i + STEP) mod SIZE (4)*

where i is a parameter representative of the frame size of the input data or less than that of the input data frame size, ranging from zero to SIZE, that is, the number of addresses, SIZE is a frame size, p is a natural number satisfying the GCD (SIZE, p) = 1, and STEP is an integer and indicative of
 20 a starting point.

For example, the first circular shifting interleaved output, stored in new_addr[k] of the buffer, corresponding to an input sequence with SIZE = 30 stored in new_addr[k] of the input buffer, that is, {0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29} is {0 11 22
 25 3 14 25 6 17 28 9 20 1 12 23 4 15 26 7 18 29 10 21 2 13 24 5 16 27 8 19} if P = 11 and STEP = 0. The input sequence and the first circular shifting interleaved output sequence are tabulated as in

[Table 5]

input sequence (M = 6, N = 5) interleaved sequence (M=6, N=5, p=11)

	0	1	2	3	4	0	11	22	3	14
	5	6	7	8	9	25	6	17	28	9
5	10	11	12	13	14	20	1	12	23	4
	15	16	17	18	19	15	26	7	18	29
	20	21	22	23	24	10	21	2	13	24
	25	26	27	28	29	5	16	27	8	19

10

However, with the $\text{GCD}(\text{SIZE}, p) \neq 1$ and $p = 6$, the first circular shifting interleaving is not viable because the same data is overwritten.

Assuming that $\text{SIZE} = 30$ for an input sequence stored in a sequential address $\text{old_addr}[k]$ of an initial memory, $P = 11$, and $\text{STEP} = 0$, a corresponding interleaved output resulting from the first circular shifting interleaving of FIG. 10 is expressed in an $M \times N$ matrix as shown below.

[Table 6]

input sequence (M = 6, N = 5) interleaved sequence (M=6, N=5, p=6)

20	0	1	2	3	4	0	6	12	18	24
	5	6	7	8	9	0	6	12	18	24
	10	11	12	13	14	0	6	12	18	24
	15	16	17	18	19	0	6	12	18	24
	20	21	22	23	24	0	6	12	18	24
25	25	26	27	28	29	0	6	12	18	24

A second circular interleaving scheme includes enabling interleaving

of the case with the $\text{GCD}(\text{SIZE}, p) \neq 1$, as shown in FIG. 11. The second circular shifting interleaving is a data reordering procedure in which an input sequence is viewed as a matrix of $d \times \text{SIZE}/d$, rows are first circular shifting interleaved, and columns are block interleaved.

5 FIG. 11 is a flowchart of the second circular shifting interleaving which is applicable regardless of the $\text{GCD}(\text{SIZE}, p) = 1$ or $\neq 1$. In the second circular shifting interleaving operation, input information bits are stored in a sequential address $\text{old_addr}[k]$ of a memory and size is determined, in step 721. Here, SIZE is a parameter indicative of the size
10 of input data. Parameters P and STEP for circular shifting interleaving are determined in step 723. In step 725, second circular shifting interleaving addresses are achieved by equation (5):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &d = \text{GCD}(P, \text{SIZE}); \\
 &\quad \text{for } (k - j = 0; j < d; j + +) \\
 15 \quad &\quad \text{for } (\text{addr}[k] = ((P * i + \text{STEP}) + j) \bmod \text{SIZE} \dots \dots (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

where i and k are between 0 to SIZE, j is an address parameter, ranging from 0 to d , P is a hop parameter for implementing circular shifting interleaving, and STEP is a parameter determining a start point by shifting data placed in a location set by P to the left or right.

20 From equation (5), $(P \times i + \text{STEP})$ represents a circular shifting interleaving operation and j indicates a block interleaving operation. SIZE is the size of the input data, p is a natural number, and STEP is an integer.

With $\text{SIZE} = 30$ and $p = 11$, a second circular shifting interleaved output is expressed in an $M \times N$ matrix as

[Table 7]

input sequence (M = 6, N = 5)					interleaved sequence (M=6, N=5, p=11)					
5	0	1	2	3	4	0	11	22	3	14
	5	6	7	8	9	25	6	17	28	9
	10	11	12	13	14	20	1	12	23	4
	15	16	17	18	19	15	26	7	18	29
	20	21	22	23	24	10	21	2	13	24
	25	26	27	28	29	5	16	27	8	19

which is the same as that of table 6. Yet, with the GCD (SIZE, p) \neq 1,

10

[Table 8]

input sequence (M = 6, N = 5)					interleaved sequence (M=6, N=5, p=15)					
15	0	1	2	3	4	0	15	1	16	2
	5	6	7	8	9	17	3	18	4	19
	10	11	12	13	14	5	20	6	21	7
	15	16	17	18	19	22	8	23	9	24
	20	21	22	23	24	10	25	11	26	12
	25	26	27	28	29	27	13	28	14	29

After the input sequence is stored at addresses of a mapped memory, the data is sequentially read by columns or rows by the circular shifting interleaver. Otherwise, the input sequence is sequentially stored in the memory by columns or rows and then read from the addresses bit by bit.

Deinterleaving can be implemented in an order reverse to that of interleaving input data.

FIG. 12 is a graph showing the performance of the circular shifting interleaver in a parallel concatenated turbo encoder according to the second embodiment of the present invention. Widely used block and random interleavers are compared with the circular shifting interleaver in terms of

BER under the conditions of a component code with $K=3$, an input 104-bit frame, eight iterative decodings, BPSK (Bi-Phase Shift Key) modulation, and AWGN (Additive White Gaussian Noise). As is noted from FIG. 12, E_b/N_0 of the circular shifting interleaver is 3dB, while that of the block interleaver is 3.4dB, under a 10^{-5} BER. Thus, it is inferred that the circular shifting interleaver is superior to the block interleaver in performance by about 0.4dB.

FIG. 13 is a block diagram of a turbo encoder according to the embodiments of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 13, the first component encoder 410 encodes input information bits with $K = 3$, for example. The interleaver 430 interleaves the information bits in a predetermined method to thereby modify the order of the information bits. The interleaver 430 can be constituted as shown in FIG. 7. In this case, it may implement one of the first to third diagonal interleavings and the first to third circular shifting interleavings. The second component encoder 420 encodes the output of the interleaver 430 with $K = 3$, for example.

A first tail bit generator 450 includes a first switch 455 connected to an input port of the first component encoder 410, an exclusive OR gate 451 for performing an exclusive OR operation on outputs of memories 412 and 413 of the first component encoder 410, and a bit generator 453 for generating a signal for terminating frames according to the output of the exclusive OR gate 451, and applying the signal to the first switch 455. In the first tail bit generator 450, the first switch 455 is connected to the first component encoder 410 upon termination of a frame and a frame termination signal is generated. A second tail bit generator 460 includes a second switch 465 connected to an input port of the second component encoder 420, an exclusive OR gate 461 for performing an exclusive OR operation on outputs of memory devices 422 and 423 of the second component encoder 420, and a bit generator 463 according to the output of the exclusive OR gate 461, generating a frame termination signal, and applying the signal to the second

switch 465. In the second tail bit generator 460, the second switch 465 is connected to the second component encoder 420 upon termination of a frame and a frame termination signal is generated.

A first puncturer 470 punctures information bits. A second puncturer
5 480 punctures encoded data received from the first and second component encoders 410 and 420. The first and second puncturers 470 and 480 serve to adjust a data transmission rate. A multiplexer 491 multiplexes the outputs of the bit generators 453 and 463. A third switch 493 switches tail bits received from the multiplexer 491 to a transmission channel upon
10 termination of a frame.

The first and second tail bit generators 450 and 460 generate tail bits for terminating the operations of the first and second component encoders 410 and 420, respectively. The first and second puncturers 470 and 480 function to adjust a transmission rate to an acceptable level.

Referring to FIG. 13, a turbo code has tail bits for terminating the
15 component encoders 410 and 420. Here, since the component codes of the turbo code is systematic, the memories 412 and 413, and 422 and 423 of the component encoders 410 and 420 are not initialized even with input of consecutive zeroes as in a non-systematic convolutional code. To set values
20 in a memory nearest to the input to zeroes, the first and second component encoders 410 and 420 input the sum of fed-back values to the memories by use of the tail bit generators. Therefore, the turbo encoder requires tail bits as many as memories of each component encoder. The first and second switches 455 and 465 are switched upon generation of tail bits. Then, parity
25 bits generated from tail bits are applied from the first and second component encoders 410 and 420 to the second puncturer 480, and tail bits generated from the tail bit generators are switched by the third switch 493 to be output as information bits X_k .

It is desirable to set a transmission rate to a power of 2 in order to
30 reduce hardware complexity. However, the 384kbps transmission rate

cannot be a power of 2 using a turbo code with a code rate of 1/2. In this case, the 1/2 turbo code is punctured to a 3/8 turbo code. Especially, in the case of 144kbps, the 1/2 turbo code is punctured to be a 9/16 turbo code. 9/16 puncturing matrixes are exemplarily shown in

5 [Table 9]

information bits	1111111111111111
RSC1	1 <u>00</u> 101 <u>00</u> 101 <u>00</u> 1 <u>00</u> 10
RSC2	01 <u>00</u> 1 <u>00</u> 101 <u>00</u> 101 <u>00</u> 1

[Table 10]

10 information bits	111 <u>0</u> 1111 <u>0</u> 111 <u>0</u> 111 <u>0</u>
RSC1	1010101010101010
RSC2	0101010101010101

In tables 9 and 10, information bits are d_k , applied to the first puncturer 470, and RSC1 are parity bits applied from the first component encoder 410 to the second puncturer 480. Here, table 9 exemplarily shows puncturing of parity bits output from the component encoders 410 and 420. In this case, there are several consecutive zeroes corresponding to parity bits. That is, when the parity bits are punctured to adjust a transmission rate, zeroes successively appear as indicated by underlines in table 9. However, due to two memories in each of the component encoders 410 and 420, serious errors can be generated unless two or more parity bits are consecutively transmitted. Therefore, the information bits are punctured as shown in table 10 in the present invention. Table 10 shows a 9/16 puncturing matrix different from that of table 9 in that two or more parity bits are successively transmitted. Yet, the performance of the turbo code gets better as the number of iterative decodings increases.

According to the present invention as described above, a turbo code, which was unacceptable for voice and data transmission in a communication system due to time delay, can find its application in voice and data transmission with the introduction of an interleaver having a reduced size and showing excellent performance with respect to the turbo code in a turbo encoder. Furthermore, the interleaver having excellent performance reduces

the state number of a component encoder in the turbo encoder, thereby decreasing the complexity of a decoder, in turn. Also, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention as described above, a variety of encoding rates can be provided by puncturing the input information.

- 5 While the present invention has been described in detail with reference to the specific embodiments, they are mere exemplary applications. Thus, it is to be clearly understood that many variations can be made by one skilled in the art within the scope and spirit of the present invention as set forth by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A diagonal interleaving method comprising the steps of:
 receiving a frame size signal;
 determining column and row values corresponding to the size of an
 5 input frame; and
 diagonally interleaving the information bits of the input frame
 according to the column and row values.

2. The diagonal interleaving method of claim 1, wherein the
 diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of
 10
$$\text{for } (k = 0; k < M * N - 1; k++)$$

$$\text{new addr}[k] = (M - 1 - (k \bmod N)) * N + (k \bmod N)$$
 where M and N are the column and row values, MxN is the frame size, and
 k is an index, and *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally
 interleaved information bits.

- 15 3. The diagonal interleaving method of claim 1, wherein the
 diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of

$$\text{for } (j = 0; j < M; j++)$$

$$\text{for } (i = 0; i < N; i++)$$

$$\text{new addr}[i + j + N] = i + (M - 1 - (i + j) \bmod M) * N$$
 20 *N*
 where M and N are the column and row values, MxN is the frame size, and
 i and j are indexes and *new addr[]* represents the new address of the
 diagonally interleaved information bits.

- 25 4. The diagonal interleaving method of claim 1, wherein the
 diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of

$$\text{for } (j = 0; j < M; j++)$$

$$\text{for } (i = 0; i < N; i++)$$

$$\text{new addr}[i + j + N] = i + ((i + j) \bmod M) * N$$
 where M and N are the column and row values, MxN is the frame size, and
 30 i and j are indexes and *new addr[]* represents the new address of the

diagonally interleaved information bits.

5. A circular shifting interleaving method, comprising the steps of:

receiving a frame size signal;

5 determining hop and step parameters corresponding to the size of an input frame; and

performing a circular shifting interleaving on the information bits of the input frame according to the determined hop and step parameters, using the information bits as at least one circle.

10 6. The circular shifting interleaving method of claim 5, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

for($i = 0; i < SIZE; i++$)

new addr[i] = ($p * i + STEP$) *mod* $SIZE$

where $SIZE$ is the size of data to be interleaved, p is the hop parameter for
15 circular shifting interleaving, $STEP$ is the step parameter having an integer value, for shifting data from a hopped position, *new addr*[] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits and i is an index.

7. The circular shifting interleaving method of claim 5, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

20 $d = GCD(P, SIZE);$

for ($k - j = 0; j < d; j++$)

for ($i = 0; i < SIZE/d; i++, k++$)

new addr[k] = ($(P * i + STEP) + j$) *mod* $SIZE$

where $SIZE$ is the size of data to be interleaved, p is the hop parameter for
25 circular shifting interleaving, $STEP$ is the step parameter having an integer value, for shifting data from a hopped position, *new addr*[] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, GCD is the greatest common denominator and i , j , and k are indexes.

8. A turbo encoder comprising:

30 a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits;

and

a diagonal interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component encoders and having column and row information corresponding to sizes of input information, for determining column and row information corresponding to the frame size of the input information bits and diagonally interleaving the information bits.

9. The turbo encoder of claim 8, wherein the diagonal interleaver comprises:

a diagonal interleaving table for storing the column and row information corresponding to sizes of input information;

a diagonal interleaving controller for generating addresses to be used in diagonal interleaving of the information bits according to the column and row information, by

for ($k = 0; k < M * N - 1; k + +$)

new addr[k] = $(M - 1 - (k \bmod N)) * N + (k \bmod N)$

where M and N are the column and row information, k is an index *new addr*[k] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and $M \times N$ is a frame size.

10. The turbo encoder of claim 8, wherein the diagonal interleaver comprises:

a diagonal interleaving table for storing the column and row information corresponding to sizes of input information;

a diagonal interleaving controller for generating addresses to be used in diagonal interleaving of the information bits according to the column and row information, by

for ($j = 0; j < M; j + +$)

for ($i = 0; i < N; i + +$)

new addr[$i + j + N$] = $i + (M - 1 - (i + j) \bmod M) * N$

where M and N are the column and row information, *new addr*[k] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and i and j are indexes.

11. The turbo encoder of claim 8, wherein the diagonal interleaver comprises:

a diagonal interleaving table for storing the column and row information corresponding to sizes of input information;

5 a diagonal interleaving controller for generating addresses to be used in diagonal interleaving of the information bits according to the column and row information, by

for ($j = 0; j < M; j++$)

for ($i = 0; i < N; i++$)

10 *new addr* [$i + j + N$] = $i + ((i + j) \bmod M) * N$

where M and N are the column and row information, *new addr*[*j*] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and i and j are indexes.

12. A turbo encoder comprising:

15 a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits; and

a circular shifting interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component encoders and having hop and step information corresponding to sizes of input information, for determining hop and step information
20 corresponding to the frame size of the input information bits and performing a circular shifting interleaving on the information bits.

13. The turbo encoder of claim 12, wherein the circular shifting interleaver comprises:

25 a circular shifting interleaving table for storing the column and row information corresponding to sizes of an input frame;

a circular shifting interleaving controller for generating addresses to be used in circular shifting interleaving of the information bits of the frame according to the hop and step information, by

for ($i = 0; i < SIZE; i++$)

30 *new addr*[*i*] = $(p * i + STEP) \bmod SIZE$

where SIZE is the size of data to be interleaved, p is a hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *new addr*[*j*] represents the new address of the

diagonally interleaved information bits, STEP is a step parameter being an integer, for shifting data from a hopped position and i is an index..

14. The turbo encoder of claim 12, wherein the circular shifting interleaver comprises:

5 a circular shifting interleaving table for storing the hop and step information corresponding to sizes of an input frame;

a circular shifting interleaving controller for generating addresses to be used in circular shifting interleaving of the information bits of the frame according to the hop and step information, by

10
$$d = \text{GCD}(P, \text{SIZE});$$

$$\text{for } (k - j = 0; j < d; j + +)$$

$$\text{for } (i = 0; i < \text{SIZE}/d; i + +, k + +)$$

$$\text{new addr}[k] = ((P * i + \text{STEP}) + j) \bmod \text{SIZE}$$

where SIZE is the size of frame data to be interleaved, p is a hop parameter
 15 for circular shifting interleaving, and i, j, and k are indexes, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits and STEP is a step parameter being an integer, for shifting data from a hopped position.

15. A turbo encoder comprising:

20 a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits;
 an interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component encoders, for interleaving the information bits;

as many tail bit generators as the component encoders, for generating tail bits as a frame termination signal for terminating the frame of the input
 25 information bits;

a first puncturer for puncturing the input information bits; and

a second puncturer for puncturing the output of the component encoders.

16. The turbo encoder as recited in claim 15, wherein the interleaver
 30 includes a diagonal interleaver.

17. The turbo encoder as recited in claim 15, wherein the interleaver includes a circular shift interleaver.

18. A circular shifting interleaving method, comprising the steps of:

- 5 receiving a signal representative of input information size;
determining a hop parameter corresponding to the input information size; and
performing a circular shifting interleaving on the input information bits according to the determined hop parameter, using the information bits
10 as at least one circle.

19. The circular shifting interleaving method of claim 18, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

for (*i* = 0; *i* < *SIZE*; *i* + +)

new addr[i] = (*p* * *i* + *STEP*) mod *SIZE*

- 15 where *SIZE* is the size of input information to be interleaved, *p* is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *STEP* is the step parameter having an integer value, for shifting data from a hopped position, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and *i* is an index, .

- 20 20. The circular shifting interleaving method of claim 18, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

d = GCD (*P*, *SIZE*);

for (*k* - *j* = 0; *j* < *d*; *j* + +)

for (*i* = 0; *i* < *SIZE/d*; *i* + +, *k* + +)

- 25 *new addr[k]* = ((*P* * *i* + *STEP*) + *j*) mod *SIZE*

- where *SIZE* is the size of input information to be interleaved, *p* is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, GCD is a greatest common denominator, *i*, *j* and *k* are indexes and *STEP* is the step
30 parameter having an integer value, for shifting data from a hopped position.

21. A turbo encoder comprising:

a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits;

and

5 a circular shifting interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component encoders and having hop parameters corresponding to sizes of input information to be interleaved, for determining a hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information and performing a circular shifting interleaving on the information bits.

10 22. The turbo encoder of claim 21, wherein the circular shifting interleaver comprises:

a circular shifting interleaving table for storing a hop parameter corresponding to the size of input information to be interleaved;

15 a circular shifting interleaving controller for generating addresses to be used in circular shifting interleaving of the input information bits according to the hop parameter, by

for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i + +)

*new addr[i] = (p * i + STEP) mod SIZE*

20 where SIZE is the size of input information to be interleaved, p is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, i is index and STEP is a step parameter being an integer, for shifting data from a hopped position.

23. The turbo encoder of claim 22, wherein the circular shifting interleaver comprises:

25 a circular shifting interleaving table for storing a hop parameter corresponding to the size of input information to be interleaved;

a circular shifting interleaving controller for generating addresses to be used in circular shifting interleaving of the input information bits according to the hop parameter, by

30 *d = GCD (P, SIZE);*

for (k - j = 0; j < d; j + +)

for (i = 0; i < SIZE/d; i + +, k + +)

*new addr[k] = ((P * i + STEP) + j) mod SIZE*

where SIZE is the size of input information to be interleaved, p is a hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, STEP is a step parameter being an integer, for shifting data from a hopped position, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, GCD is the
 5 greatest common denominator and i, j, and k are indexes.

24. A turbo encoder comprising:
 a plurality of component encoders for encoding input information bits;
 an interleaver connected to an input port of one of the component
 encoders, for interleaving the input information bits;
 10 a first puncturer for puncturing the input information bits; and
 a second puncturer for puncturing the output of the component
 encoders to control a data transmission rate.

25. A channel encoding method for use in a channel encoder
 having a first component encoder and a second component encoder,
 15 comprising the steps of:
 outputting input information;
 generating first parity of the input information by the first component
 encoder;
 diagonally interleaving the input information in a matrix of columns
 20 and rows corresponding to the size of the input information; and
 generating second parity of the input information by the second
 component encoder.

26. The channel encoding method of claim 25, wherein the
 diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of
 25
$$\text{for } (k = 0; k < M * N - 1; k++)$$

$$\text{new addr}[k] = (M - 1 - (k \bmod N)) * N + (k \bmod N)$$
 where M and N are column and row values, MxN is a frame size, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and k is an index.

30 27. The channel encoding method of claim 25, wherein the

diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of

```

for (j = 0; j < M; j++)
  for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    new addr[i + j + N] = i + (M - 1 - (i + j) mod M) *

```

5 N

where M and N are column and row values, MxN is a frame size, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and i and j are indexes.

28. The channel encoding method of claim 25, wherein the
10 diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of

```

for (j = 0; j < M; j++)
  for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    new addr [i + j + N] = i + ((i + j) mod M) * N

```

where M and N are column and row values, MxN is a frame size, *new
15 addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and i and j are indexes.

29. A channel encoding method for use in a channel encoder having a first component encoder and a second component encoder, comprising the steps of:

```

20   outputting input information;
      generating first parity of the input information by the first component
encoder;
      performing a circular shifting interleaving on the input information;
and
25   generating second parity of the input information by the second
component encoder.

```

30. The channel encoding method of claim 29, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented according to a hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information.

31. The channel encoding method of claim 30, wherein the size of

the input information and the hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information are stored.

32. The channel encoding method of claim 29, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented according to a hop parameter
5 corresponding to the size of the input information and the order in which the input information bits are arranged.

33. The channel encoding method of claim 32, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented, using a remnant obtained by dividing
10 the product of the hop parameter and the order information of the input information bits by a circle size.

34. The channel encoding method of claim 33, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

for($i = 0; i < SIZE; i++$)

new addr[i] = ($p * i + STEP$) *mod* *SIZE*

15 where i is the order of the input information bits, p is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, $STEP$ is a starting position including zero, *new addr*[] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and $SIZE$ is a circle size.

35. The channel encoding method of claim 34, wherein the circle
20 size is equal to the size of the input frame

36. The channel encoding method of claim 33, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

$d = GCD(P, SIZE);$

for ($k - j = 0; j < d; j++$)

25 *for* ($i = 0; i < SIZE/d; i++, k++$)

new addr[k] = ($(P * i + STEP) + j$) *mod* *SIZE*

where $SIZE$ is a circle size, p is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, $STEP$ is a starting position including zero, GCD is the greatest common denominator, *new addr*[] represents the new address of the

diagonally interleaved information bits, and i and j are indexes.

37. A channel encoding method for use in a channel encoder having a first component encoder and a second component encoder, comprising the steps of:

- 5 outputting input information;
- generating first parity of the input information by the first component encoder;
- interleaving the input information;
- generating second parity of the input information by the second
- 10 component encoder; and
- puncturing the input information which was output.

38. The channel encoding method of claim 37, wherein the first and second parities are further punctured

39. The channel encoding method of claim 38, wherein the
15 interleaving is a circular shifting interleaving.

40. The channel encoding method of claim 39, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented according to a hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information.

41. The channel encoding method of claim 40, wherein the size of
20 the input information and the hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information are stored.

42. The channel encoding method of claim 40, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented according to a hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information and the order in which the
25 input information bits are arranged.

43. The channel encoding method of claim 42, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented, using a remnant obtained by dividing

the product of the hop parameter and the information on the order of the input information bits by a circle size.

44. The channel encoding method of claim 43, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

5 *for*(*i* = 0; *i* < *SIZE*; *i* + +)
 new addr[*i*] = (*p* * *i* + *STEP*) *mod SIZE*

where *i* is the order of the input information bits, *p* is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *STEP* is a starting position including zero, *new addr*[*i*] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and *SIZE* is a circle size.

45. The channel encoding method of claim 44, wherein the circle size is equal to the size of the input frame.

46. The channel encoding method of claim 43, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

15 *d* = *GCD* (*P*, *SIZE*);
 for (*k* - *j* = 0; *j* < *d*; *j* + +)
 for (*i* = 0; *i* < *SIZE*/*d*; *i* + +, *k* + +)
 new addr[*k*] = ((*P* * *i* + *STEP*) + *j*) *mod SIZE*

where *SIZE* is the size of the input information to be interleaved, *p* is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *STEP* is a starting position including zero, *GCD* is the greatest common denominator, *new addr*[*i*] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and *i*, *j*, and *k* are indexes.

47. The channel encoding method of claim 38, wherein the input information and the parities are separately punctured in the puncturing step.

48. The channel encoding method of claim 47, wherein not all the input information, the first parity, and the second parity are punctured in the puncturing step.

49. The channel encoding method of claim 47, wherein not all the first parity and the second parity are punctured in the puncturing step.

50. A channel encoding method for use in a channel encoder having a first component encoder and a second component encoder,
5 comprising the steps of:

outputting input information;

generating first parity of the input information by the first component encoder;

interleaving the input information;

10 generating second parity of the input information by the second component encoder; and

generating tail bits for terminating memories in the first and second component encoders and feeding the tail bits to the first and second component encoders.

15 51. A channel encoding device comprising:

a first component encoder for encoding input information and generating a first parity;

an interleaver for interleaving the input information;

20 a second component encoder for encoding the interleaved information and generating a second parity; and

a controller for controlling the interleaver to perform a diagonal interleaving.

52. The channel encoding device of claim 51, wherein the interleaver diagonally interleaves the input information in a matrix of
25 columns and rows corresponding to the size of the input information.

53. The channel encoding device of claim 52, wherein the diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of

for ($k = 0; k < M * N - 1; k++$)

$new_addr[k] = (M - 1 - (k \bmod N)) * N + (k \bmod N)$

30 where M and N are column and row values, MxN is a frame size, *new*

addr[] represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and *k* is an index.

54. The channel encoding device of claim 52, wherein the diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of

5 for (*j* = 0; *j* < *M*; *j* + +)
 for (*i* = 0; *i* < *N*; *i* + +)
 new addr[*i* + *j* + *N*] = *i* + (*M* - 1 (*i* + *j*) mod *M*) * *N*

where *M* and *N* are column and row values, *M* × *N* is a frame size, GCD is the greatest common denominator, *new addr[]* represents the new address
 10 of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and *i* and *j* are indexes.

55. The channel encoding device of claim 52, wherein the diagonal interleaving is implemented on the basis of

 for (*j* = 0; *j* < *M*; *j* + +)
 for (*i* = 0; *i* < *N*; *i* + +)
 15 *new addr* [*i* + *j* + *N*] = *i* + ((*i* + *j*) mod *M*) * *N*

where *M* and *N* are column and row values, *M* × *N* is a frame size, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and *i* and *j* are indexes.

56. A channel encoding device comprising:

20 a first component encoder for encoding input information and generating a first parity;
 an interleaver for performing a circular shifting interleaving on the input information; and
 a second component encoder for encoding the interleaved information
 25 and generating a second parity.

57. The channel encoding device of claim 56, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented according to a hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information.

58. The channel encoding device of claim 57, wherein the size of

the input information and the hop parameter corresponding to the size of the input information are stored.

59. The channel encoding device of claim 57, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented according to a hop parameter
5 corresponding to the size of the input information and the order in which the input information bits are arranged.

60. The channel encoding device of claim 59, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented, using a remnant obtained by dividing
10 the product of the hop parameter and the information on the order of the input information bits by a circle size.

61. The channel encoding device of claim 60, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

for(*i* = 0; *i* < *SIZE*; *i* + +)

new addr[i] = (*p* * *i* + *STEP*) *mod SIZE*

15 where *i* is the order of the input information bits, *p* is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *STEP* is a starting position including zero, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and *SIZE* is a circle size.

62. The channel encoding device of claim 61, wherein the circle
20 size is equal to the size of the input information.

63. The channel encoding device of claim 60, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

d = *GCD* (*P*, *SIZE*);

for (*k* - *j* = 0; *j* < *d*; *j* + +)

25 *for* (*i* = 0; *i* < *SIZE/d*; *i* + +, *k* + +)

new addr[k] = ((*P* * *i* + *STEP*) + *j*) *mod SIZE*

where *SIZE* is the circle size, *p* is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, *STEP* is a starting position including zero, *GCD* is the greatest common denominator, *new addr[]* represents the new address of the

diagonally interleaved information bits, and i , j , and k are indexes.

64. A channel encoding device comprising:
means for outputting input information;
a first component encoder for encoding the input information and
5 generating a first parity;
an interleaver for interleaving the input information;
a second component encoder for encoding the interleaved information
and generating a second parity; and
a puncturer for the output of the output means.

10 65. The channel encoding device of claim 64, further comprising
a second puncturer for puncturing the first and second parities.

66. The channel encoding device of claim 64, wherein the
interleaver is a circular shifting interleaver.

15 67. The channel encoding device of claim 64, wherein the
interleaver performs a circular shifting interleaving according to a hop
parameter corresponding to the size of input information.

68. The channel encoding device of claim 67, wherein the
interleaver has means for storing sizes of input information and hop
parameters corresponding to the input information sizes.

20 69. The channel encoding device of claim 67, wherein the
interleaver performs a circular shifting on the basis of the hop parameter
corresponding to the input information size and the order of the input
information.

25 70. The channel encoding device of claim 69, wherein the circular
shifting interleaving is implemented, using a remnant obtained by dividing
the product of the hop parameter and the information on the order of the
input information bits by a circle size.

71. The channel encoding device of claim 70, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

for ($i = 0; i < SIZE; i++$)

$new\ addr[i] = (p * i + STEP) \bmod SIZE$

5 where i is the order of the input information bits, p is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, $STEP$ is a starting position including zero, $new\ addr[]$ represents the new address of the diagonally interleaved information bits, and $SIZE$ is a circle size.

72. The channel encoding device of claim 71, wherein the circle
10 size is equal to the size of the input information.

73. The channel encoding device of claim 70, wherein the circular shifting interleaving is implemented on the basis of

$d = GCD(P, SIZE);$

for ($k - j = 0; j < d; j++$)

15 *for* ($i = 0; i < SIZE/d; i++, k++$)

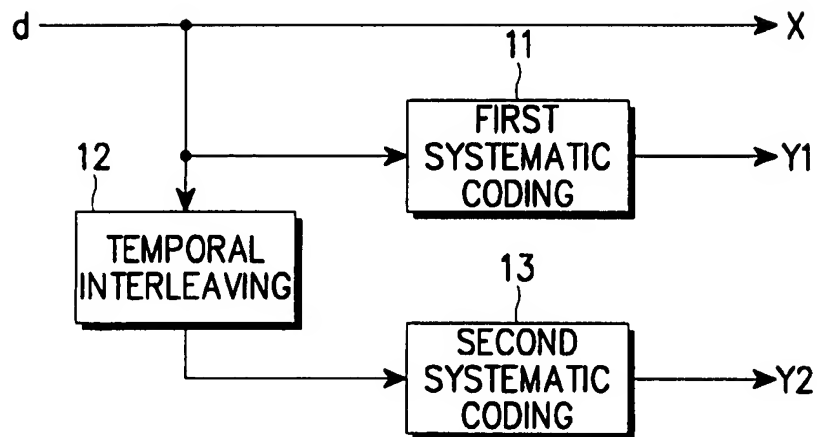
$new\ addr[k] = ((P * i + STEP) + j) \bmod SIZE$

where $SIZE$ is the circle size, p is the hop parameter for circular shifting interleaving, $STEP$ is a starting position including zero, GCD is the greatest common denominator, $new\ addr[]$ represents the new address of the
20 diagonally interleaved information bits, and i , j , and k are indexes.

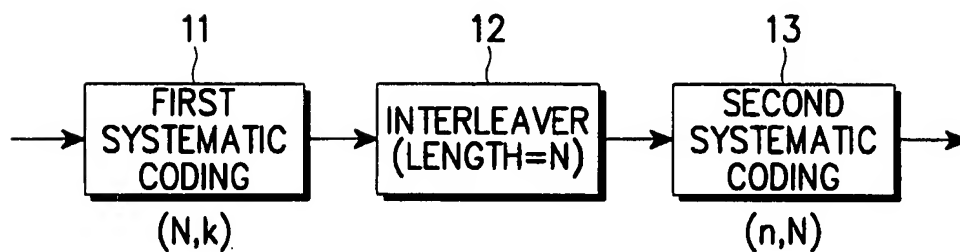
74. The channel encoding device of claim 65, wherein the input information and the parities are separately punctured.

75. The channel encoding device of claim 65, wherein not all the input information, the first parity, and the second parity are punctured.

25 76. The channel encoding method of claim 75, wherein not all the first parity and the second parity are punctured.

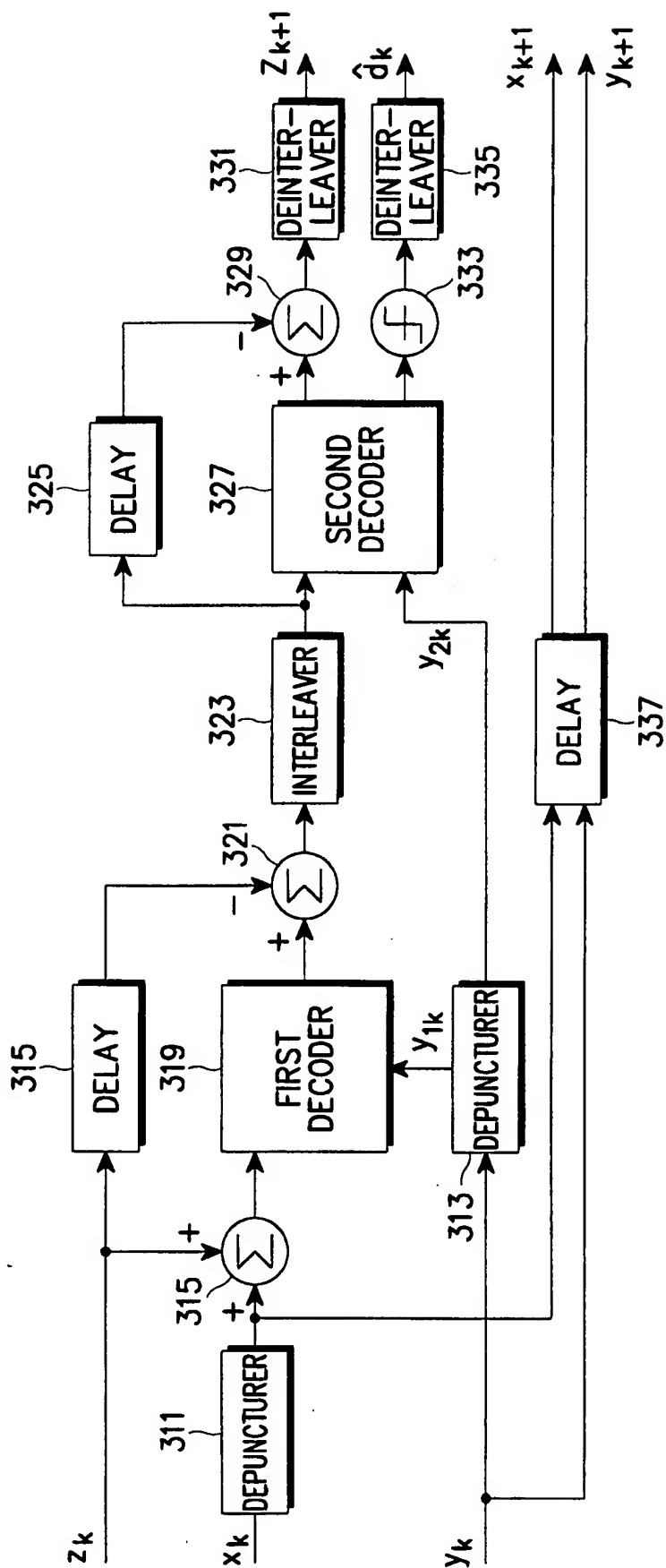


(PRIOR ART)
FIG. 1

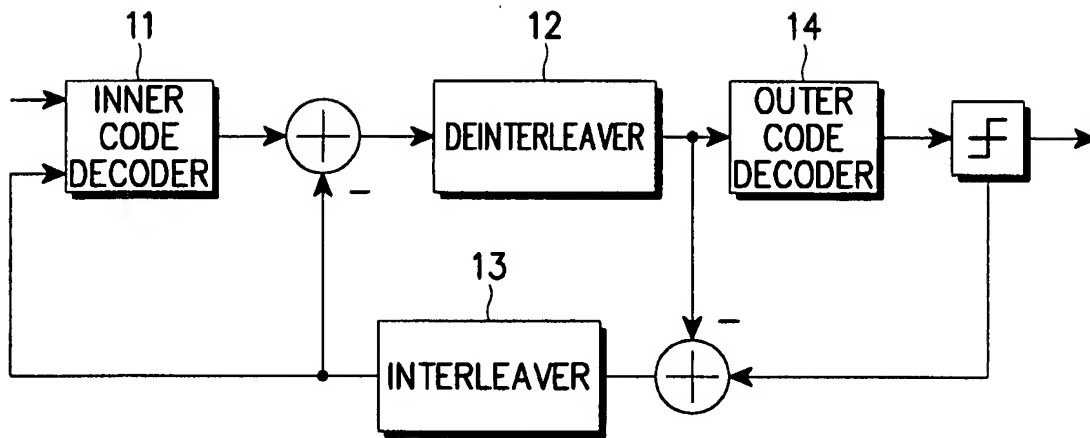


(PRIOR ART)
FIG. 2

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(PRIOR ART)
FIG. 3



(PRIOR ART)
FIG. 4

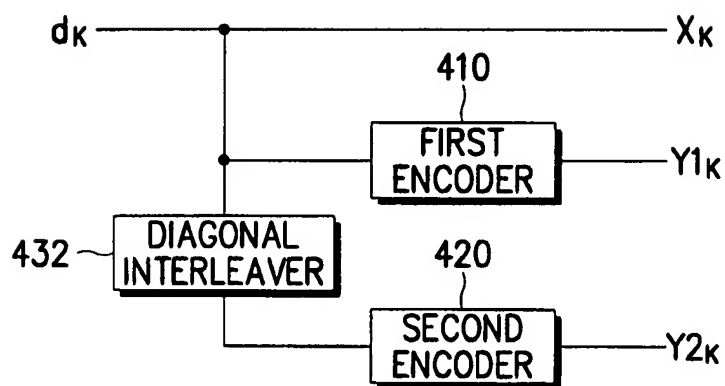


FIG. 5

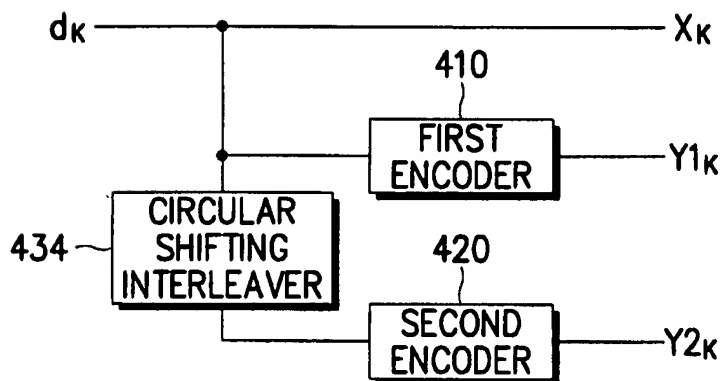


FIG. 6

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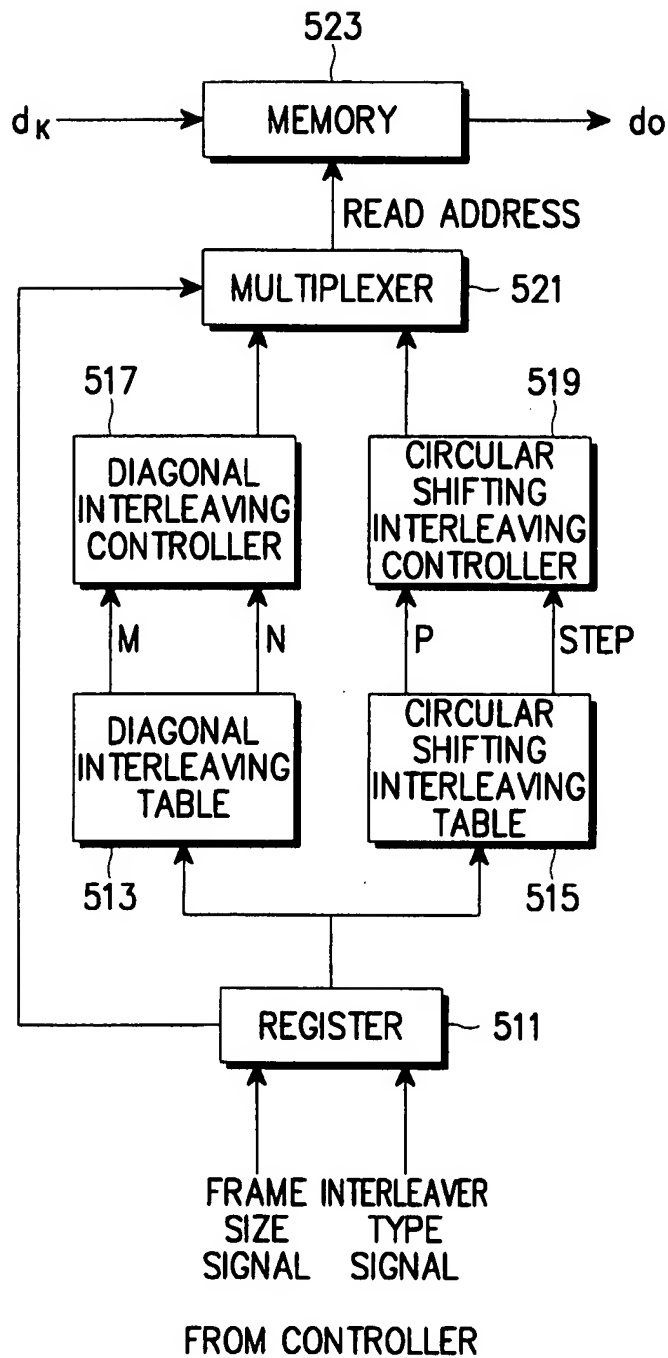
432,434

FIG. 7

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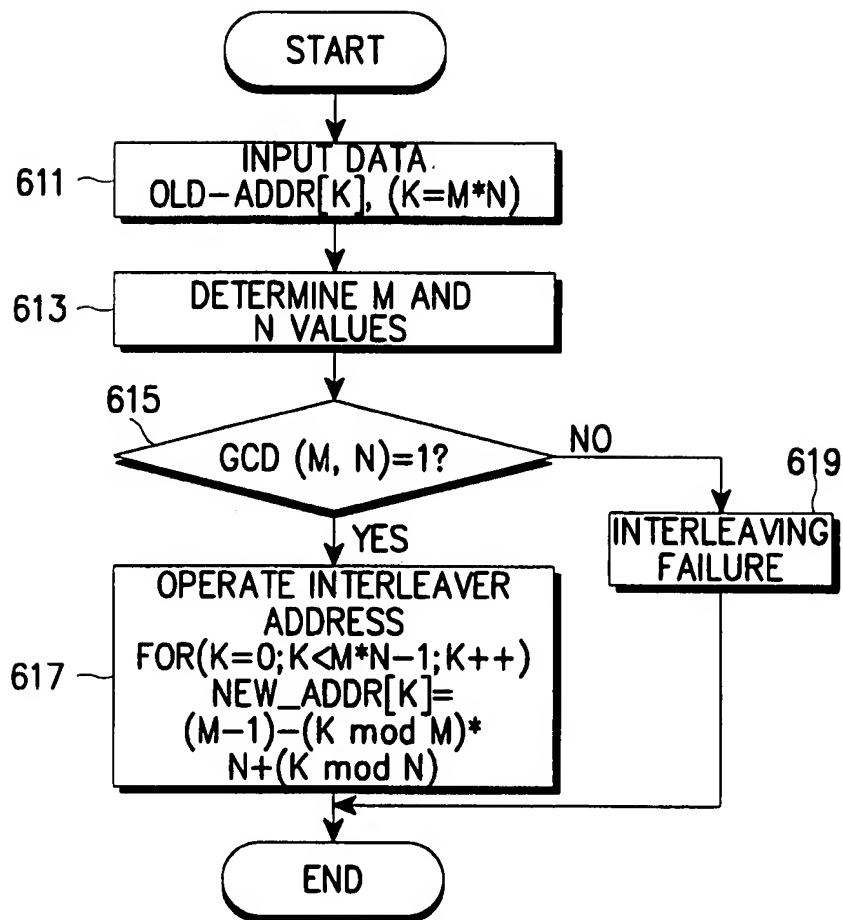


FIG. 8

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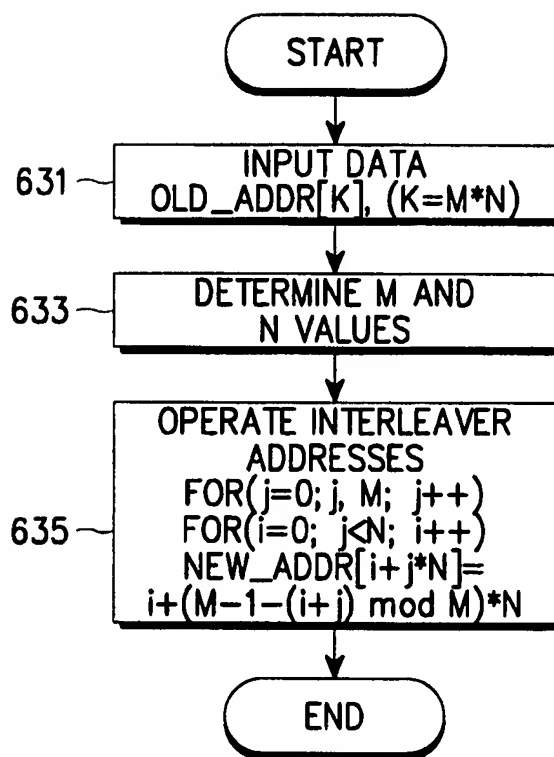


FIG. 9

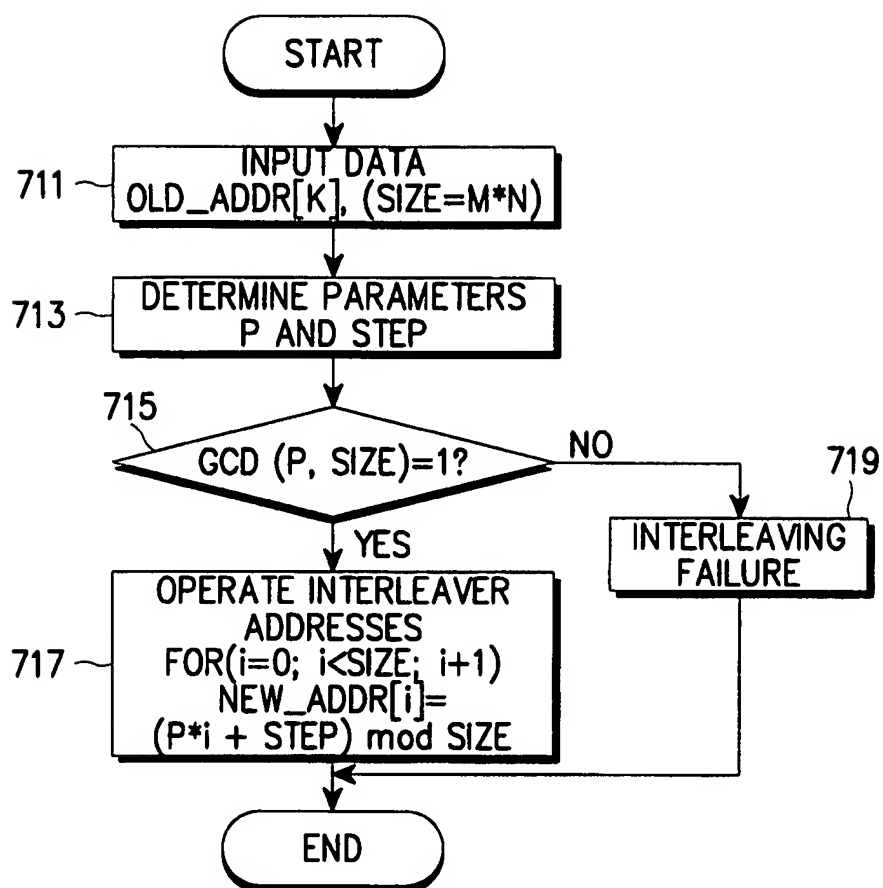


FIG. 10

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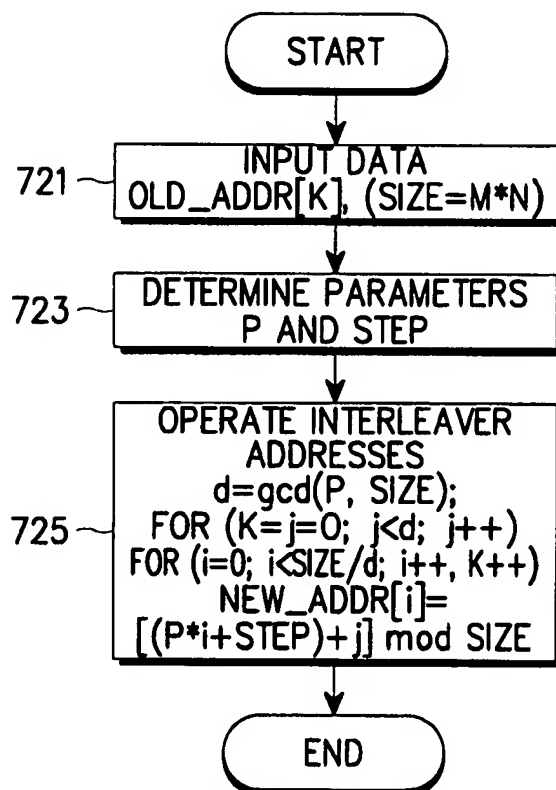


FIG. 11

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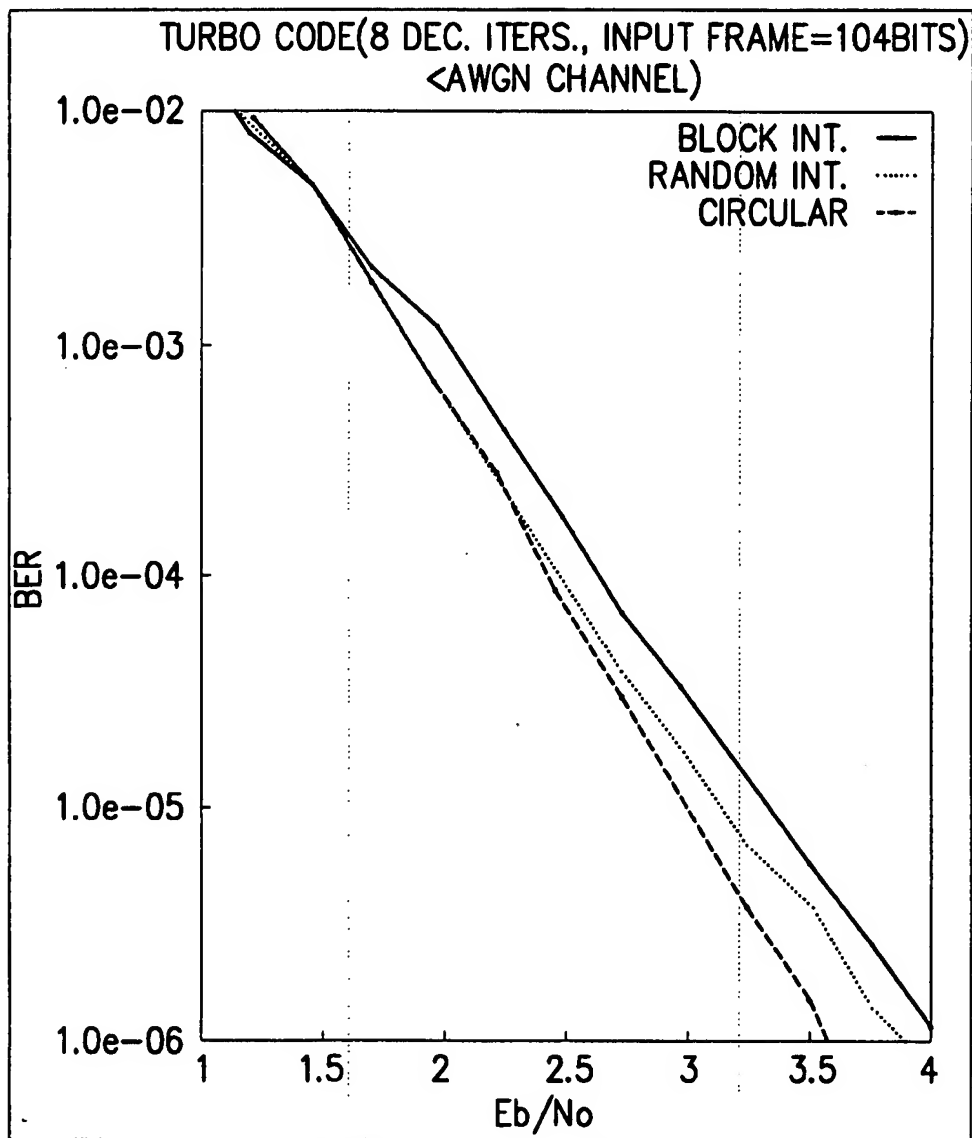


FIG. 12

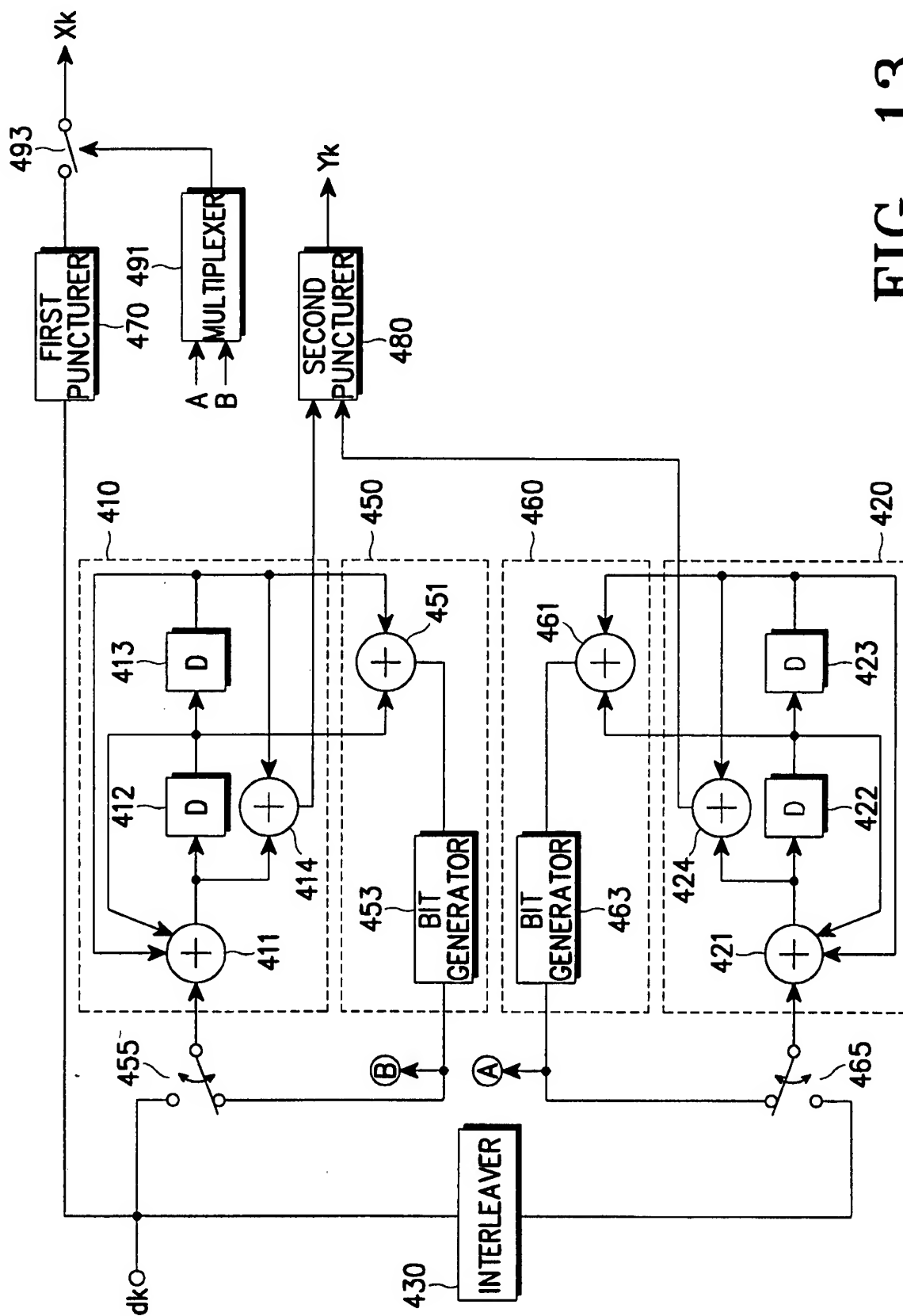


FIG. 13